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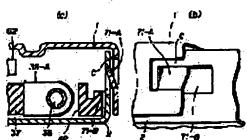
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(54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To fix an upper frame and a lower frame with an easy work regardless of a narrow space by providing a bent claw formed in an erect side of the upper frame and a lower frame slot formed in an erect side of the lower frame and fitting the upper frame claw to the lower frame slot. CONSTITUTION: A bent claw 71-A which is formed in at least one of erect sides of an upper frame 1 and forms a projecting part and a slit 71-B formed in a lower frame 2 correspondingly to the position or the claw 71-A formed in the upper frame 1 are provided. The upper frame claw 71-A is fitted to the slit 71-B formed in the lower frame 2 to easily fix the upper frame 1 and the lower frame 2. When the upper frame 1 is set, the bent claw 71-A forming the projecting part of the upper frame I is matched to the corresponding lower frame slot 71-B and is pressed in, and then, the upper frame claw 71-A rides across the erect side of the lower frame, and it is fitted when being put in the slot 71-B, and this part is fixed.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)] [Claim 1] The liquid crystal display panel which consists of a frame when it has a display window, and a liquid crystal plate which unified the actuation circuit board, The intermediate frame of the shape of a frame which carries the linear back light light source in at least one side while holding the transparent material assembly which consists of an optical diffusion plate, a light guide plate, and a reflecting plate, and this transparent material assembly in a seating rim, And carry out the laminating of the bottom frame in this order, and an above top frame and a bottom frame are set to the liquid crystal display which comes to carry out connection immobilization. It has the bottom frame slot established the bottom frame straight side started in the height which becomes the pawl which was formed the straight side of an above top frame, and by which bending shaping was carried out, the frame straight side after forming in one side of the above top frame of the bottom frame of the above, and a pair. inserting an above top frame pawl in the bottom frame slot of the above -- a top frame -- attachment and detachment -- the liquid crystal display characterized by coming to fix easily.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to a liquid crystal display, has the time-sharing actuation property of having excelled especially, and relates to the electric field effect mold liquid crystal display which enables black and white and a multicolor display further.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As one format of a liquid crystal display, what is called Twisted Nematic type (TN) was what is arranged so that it may become a rectangular cross or parallel to the liquid crystal molecule by the nematic liquid crystal which has a forward dielectric constant anisotropy between two electrode substrates with which it has distorted spiral structure 90 degrees, and the polarization shaft (or absorption shaft) adjoins an electrode substrate in a polarizing plate on the outside of a two-electrodes substrate (JP,51-13666,B).

[0003] With the liquid crystal display component such whose a twist angle (alpha) is 90 degrees, there was a problem in respect of the steep nature (gamma) of change of the permeability of the electrical-potential-difference pair liquid crystal layer impressed to a liquid crystal layer, and a viewing-angle property, and, as for the number of time sharing (equivalent to the number of scan electrodes), 64 was a

practical limitation.

[0004] However, in order to cope with the image quality improvement and display amount-of-information buildup demand to a liquid crystal display component in recent years, The super twisted nematic (STN) which made size the twist angle alpha of a liquid crystal molecule from 180 degrees is proposed. And a time-sharing actuation property is improved by using the birefringence effectiveness for this STN. The number of time sharing making it increase -- applied one FIJIKUSU The letter 45, No.10, 1021 1984 () [Applied Physics Letter, T.J.Scheffer, J.Nehring:"A new,] [highly multiplexable liquidcrystal] display" It is discussed and the sault parts ISUTEDDO birefringence effectiveness mold (SBE) liquid crystal display is proposed. This kind of liquid crystal display has at least the liquid crystal display panel which consists of a frame when it has a display window, and a liquid crystal plate which unified the actuation circuit board, the transparent material assembly which consists of an optical diffusion plate and a light guide plate, the intermediate frame which carries the linear baculite light source in at least one side, and a bottom frame, carries out the laminating of these in the abovementioned order, and comes to carry out connection immobilization of an above top frame and the bottom frame.

[0005] And an above top frame and a bottom frame consist of metaled sheet metal, make a proper spacer or proper adhesive tape etc. intervene if needed between each above-mentioned configuration member, carry out the laminating of the whole to single ****, and they are carrying out fixed maintenance so that it can treat as one.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the above-mentioned conventional liquid crystal display, the top frame closed the pawl formed in the slit or crevice established in the bottom frame or the

intermediate frame at the top frame, and was being fixed with the screw thread.
[0007] However, in order to close by the pawl formed in the top frame and to close a pawl to an intermediate frame, sufficient tooth space is needed, and in the thing of the format which arranges the back light light source which becomes especially the side edge of transparent material assembly from a cold cathode tube, if it is going to provide the caulking tooth space of the above-mentioned pawl

between an intermediate frame and the back light light source, size of equipment must be enlarged.

[0008] It is in the object of this invention offering a liquid crystal display with the structure which can solve many problems of the above-mentioned conventional technique, and can fix a top frame and a bottom frame by easy workability also in a narrow tooth space.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A frame in order to attain the above-mentioned object, when this invention has a display window, The transparent material assembly which consists of a liquid crystal display panel which consists of a liquid crystal plate which unified the actuation circuit board, and an optical diffusion plate, a light guide plate and a reflecting plate, The intermediate frame of the shape of a frame which carries the linear back light light source in at least one side while holding this transparent material assembly in a seating rim, And carry out the laminating of the bottom frame in this order, and an above top frame and a bottom frame are set to the liquid crystal display which comes to carry out connection immobilization. The bent pawl which forms the heights prepared in said at least one-side top frame straight side, It has the slit prepared in said bottom frame corresponding to the location of a pawl established in the above top frame, and is characterized by enabling it to fix an above top frame and a bottom frame easily by inserting in the slit which formed the above top frame pawl in the bottom frame of the above.

[0010]

[Function] If the bent pawl used as the heights of a top frame is pushed in according to a corresponding bottom frame slot when equipping with a top frame, it fits in, when the top frame pawl overcomes the bottom frame straight side top and enters into a slot, and the part is fixed. Since especially the tooth space that it becomes easy to detach and attach [by which the top frame was bent / of a claw part], and is needed for attachment and detachment of an above top frame and a bottom frame by this configuration is not secured, a liquid crystal display appearance can also be made small.

[Example] Hereafter, with reference to a drawing, it explains to a detail about the example of this invention.

[0012] <u>Drawing 1</u> is the explanatory view of the important section structure of one example of the liquid crystal display by this invention, (a) is a sectional view and (b) is a side elevation. In addition, the structure of details is omitted.

[0013] this drawing -- setting -- 1 -- a top frame and 2 -- a bottom frame and 36 -- for transparent material assembly and 42, an intermediate frame and 62 are [the back light light source (lamp) and 36-A / a reflective sheet and 37 / a top frame pawl and 71-B of a liquid crystal display panel and 71-A] bottom frame slots.

[0014] As shown in this drawing (a), the liquid crystal display panel 37 is pinched with the top frame 1 and the bottom frame 2, and the transparent material assembly 37 is installed in the bottom frame

[0015] The back light light source 36 carried in the intermediate frame 42 is installed in the end side of the transparent material assembly 37. In addition, reflective sheet 36-A is prepared in the back light light source 36, and he is trying to reflect efficiently ***** of the cold cathode tube which constitutes the back light light source in the direction of a transparent material.

[0016] The straight side started to the bottom frame side is formed in **** of the top frame 1, and frame pawl after bending shaping is carried out at at least one side of these straight sides 71-A is formed. And the straight side is started by the bottom frame 2 at the top frame side, and bottom frame slot 71-B is formed in the location corresponding to this straight side with above top frame pawl 71-a.

[0017] In fixing to the bottom frame 2 incorporating the back light light source 36 carried in the

transparent material assembly 37, the liquid crystal display panel 62, and the intermediate frame combining the top frame 1 As a top is overcome and the end face of the straight side of the bottom frame 2 was shown in this drawing (b), frame pawl after forming in top frame 1 by putting top frame 1 on bottom frame 2, and pressing both 71-A Fitting is carried out to bottom frame slot 71-B formed the straight side of the bottom frame 2 using the elasticity of the straight side of both frames. When separating the frame 1 after fitting is carried out, and the bottom frame 2, engagement of top frame pawl 71-A and bottom frame slot 71-B is canceled by pushing in C part of bottom frame slot 71-B. [0018] By having constituted as mentioned above, attachment and detachment of the top frame 1 and a bottom frame become easy, and components mark and rating can be reduced.

[0019] Next, the example of a configuration and example which applied above-mentioned this invention to the liquid crystal display of a super-twisted-nematic (STN) method are explained. In addition, with subsequent drawings, what has the same function attaches the same sign, and explanation of the repeat is

omitted.

[0020] Drawing 2 is an expansion perspective view explaining the example of a configuration of the liquid crystal display by this invention. The frame-like spacer which carries out the seal of the circumference of the transparent material assembly 37 which in 1 a bottom frame and 3 are inserted in a liquid crystal display aperture, and a top frame and 2 insert 13 between the liquid crystal display panel 62 and a frame-like intermediate frame, and consists of an optical diffusion plate, a light guide plate, and a reflecting plate, The stripe-like spacer which inserts 14-A and 14-B between the top frame 1 and the liquid crystal display panel 62, Back light light source covering (lamp cover) and 35 17 The actuation circuit board, The intermediate frame of the shape of a frame which consists of a resin ingredient which carries the back light light source (lamp) which 36 becomes from a cold cathode tube, and the baculite light source of a line [42], The tape career pad to which 62 connects a liquid crystal display panel to, and 65 connects the terminal of a liquid crystal display panel, and the terminal of the actuation circuit board, The pier which 67-A and 67-B made it project inside along the long side of the top frame 1, and was formed, the pawl with which a top frame pawl and 71-B formed [68] a bottom frame slot and 72-A in back light light source covering in Actuation IC and 71-A, and 72-B are the slots which carried out intermediate-frame formation.

[0021] Moreover, 18 is a pawl fixed to the pawl [which is contacted by the grand putt 24 formed in the actuation circuit board 35] receptacle 25 which cut and formed a lifting piece and 20 in the bottom

frame.

[0022] In this drawing, pinching immobilization of the liquid crystal display is carried out with the top frame 1 and the bottom frame 2 by the sequence of a graphic display. The linear light source (back light light source) 36 which consists of a cold cathode tube is installed in the end side of an intermediate frame 42, the direct light to liquid crystal display panel 62 direction is intercepted by the lamp cover 17, and it is made to point to the luminescence light in the transparent material assembly 37 side which consists of an optical diffusion plate, a light guide plate, and a reflecting plate.

[0023] A spacer 13 prevents that the light of the back light light source 36 leaks to the exterior of the transparent material assembly 37 while it intervenes between the transparent material assembly 37 and the liquid crystal display panels 62 which are held in the seating rim formed in the intermediate frame 42

and decides a viewing area.

[0024] And after equipping the 1 side of an intermediate frame 42 with the back light light source 36, the back light light source covering 17 is fixed by fitting of the above-mentioned pawl 72-A and slot 72-B. A slot may be formed in the back light light source covering 17 side, and a pawl may be formed in an intermediate-frame side.

[0025] In addition, the back light light source covering 17 in this drawing does not need installation,

especially when installing reflective sheet 36-A as shown in said drawing 1.

[0026] "Example 1" drawing 3 shows the array direction (for example, the direction of rubbing) of the liquid crystal molecule at the time of seeing from an upside the liquid crystal display 62 which applies this invention, the direction of torsion of a liquid crystal molecule, the direction of a polarization shaft (or absorption shaft) of a polarizing plate, and the direction of an optical axis of the member which

brings about the birefringence effectiveness, and <u>drawing 4</u> shows the important section perspective view of the liquid crystal display 62 which applies this invention.

[0027] The direction 10 of torsion of a liquid crystal molecule and angle-of-torsion theta are prescribed by the class and amount of the rotatory-polarization matter added by the nematic liquid crystal layer 50 pinched between the direction 6 of rubbing of the orientation film 21 on the top electrode substrate 11, the direction 7 of rubbing of the orientation film 22 on the bottom electrode substrate 12 and the top electrode substrate 11, and the bottom electrode substrate 12.

[0028] In drawing 4, on two sheets which pinch the liquid crystal layer 50, in order to carry out orientation so that a liquid crystal molecule may make distorted spiral structure between the bottom electrode substrate 11 and 12, the approach of rubbing with cloth etc. the front face of the orientation film 21 and 22 which consists of organic macromolecule resin which touches for example, becomes the liquid crystal on the bottom electrode substrate 11 and 12 from polyimide to an one direction, and the so-called rubbing method are taken the top. In the direction of rubbing rubbed at this time, i.e., the direction, and the top electrode substrate 11, the direction 7 of rubbing turns into the array direction of a liquid crystal molecule in the direction 6 of rubbing, and the bottom electrode substrate 12. [0029] Thus, it is a gap d1 so that each direction 6 and 7 of rubbing may cross the bottom electrode substrates 11 and 12 at 360 degrees from about 180 degrees mutually on two sheets by which orientation processing was carried out. It is made to give and counter. If it pastes up by the sealant 52 of the shape of a frame equipped with the end chip section 51 for pouring in liquid crystal for two electrode substrates 11 and 12 and the nematic liquid crystal which carried out specified quantity addition of the rotatory-polarization matter with the forward dielectric anisotropy is enclosed with the gap A liquid crystal molecule carries out molecular arrangement of the spiral structure of angle-of-torsion theta in drawing between the electrode substrate. In addition, 31 and 32 are bottom electrodes a top, respectively.

[0030] Thus, the member (a birefringence member is called hereafter) 40 which brings about the birefringence effectiveness is arranged in the constituted liquid crystal cell 60 top electrode substrate 11 upside, and the bottom polarizing plates 15 and 16 are further formed a top on both sides of this member 40 and liquid crystal cell 60. Although angle-of-torsion theta of the liquid crystal molecule in liquid crystal 50 is 300 degrees from 200 degrees preferably, if it carries out from a practical viewpoint of avoiding the phenomenon in which the burning condition near the threshold of a transmission-applied-voltage curve serves as orientation scattered about in light, and maintaining the outstanding time-sharing property, the range of 230 to 270 degrees is more desirable.

[0031] Fundamentally, this condition acts so that the response of the liquid crystal molecule to an electrical potential difference may be made more sensitive and the outstanding time-sharing property may be realized. Moreover, in order to acquire the outstanding display quality, it is the refractive-index anisotropy deltan1 of the liquid crystal layer 50. The thickness d1 A product deltan1 and d1 It is desirable to set 1.0 micrometers as the range of 0.6 to 0.9 micrometers more preferably from 0.5 micrometers.

[0032] The birefringence member 40 acts so that the polarization condition of the light which penetrates a liquid crystal cell 60 may be modulated, and that only whose display colored with liquid crystal cell 60 simple substance was completed is changed into a monochrome display. For that, it is the refractive-index anisotropy deltan2 of the birefringence member 40. That thickness d2 A product deltan2 and d2 0.8 micrometers is more preferably set as the range of 0.5 to 0.7 micrometers from 0.4 micrometers very importantly and preferably.

[0033] Furthermore, since the liquid crystal display 62 which becomes this invention uses the elliptically polarized light by the birefringence, when using an optically uniaxial transparence birefringent plate as the shaft and the birefringence member 40 of polarizing plates 15 and 16, the relation between the optical axis and the liquid crystal array directions 6 and 7 of the electrode substrates 11 and 12 of a liquid crystal cell 60 is very important for it.

[0034] Here, drawing 3 explains the operation effectiveness of the above-mentioned relation. This drawing shows the relation of the liquid crystal array direction of the shaft of the polarizing plate at the

time of seeing the liquid crystal display of the configuration of <u>drawing 4</u> from a top, the optical axis of an optically uniaxial transparence birefringence member, and the electrode substrate of a liquid crystal cell.

[0035] The liquid crystal array direction of the electrode substrate 11 when the optical axis of the transparence birefringence member 40 optically uniaxial in 5 and 6 adjoin the birefringence member 40 and this in drawing 4, 7 is the liquid crystal array direction of the bottom electrode substrate 12, and 8 is the absorption shaft or polarization shaft of the top polarizing plate 15. An include angle alpha The include angle of the liquid crystal array direction 6 of the top electrode substrate 11, and the optical axis 5 of the optically uniaxial birefringence member 40 to make, An include angle beta is an include angle of the absorption shaft of the top polarizing plate 15 or the polarization shaft 8, and the optical axis 5 of the optically uniaxial transparence birefringence member 40 to make, and an include angle gamma is an include angle of the absorption shaft of the bottom polarizing plate 16 or the polarization shaft 9, and the liquid crystal array direction 7 of the bottom electrode substrate 12 to make.

[0036] Here, how to measure the above-mentioned include angles alpha, beta, and gamma is defined. In drawing 8, the crossing angle of the optical axis 5 of the birefringence member 40 and the liquid crystal array direction 6 of the top electrode substrate 11 is explained as an example.

[0037] The crossing angle of an optical axis 5 and the liquid crystal array direction 6 is phi 1 as shown in drawing 8. And phi 2 Although it can express, it is phi 1 and phi 2 here. The include angle of the smaller one is adopted inside. namely, (a) of drawing 8 -- setting -- phi 1 -- < -- phi 2 it is -- since -- phi 1 the crossing angle of an optical axis 5 and the liquid crystal array direction 6 -- carrying out -- (b) of drawing 8 -- setting -- phi 1 >- phi 2 it is -- since -- phi 2 It considers as the crossing angle of an optical axis 5 and the liquid crystal array direction 6. Of course, it is phi 1 =- phi 2. A case may take whichever. [0038] In this kind of liquid crystal display, include angles alpha, beta, and gamma are very important. As for an include angle alpha, it is more preferably desirable preferably from 50 degrees to set it as 60 degrees from 30 degrees from 20 degrees, and for an include angle beta to set an include angle gamma as 90 degrees from 0 times 70 degrees from 0 times 70 degrees preferably from 70 degrees, at 50 degrees, respectively 90 degrees.

[0039] In addition, if angle-of-torsion theta of the liquid crystal layer 50 of a liquid crystal cell 60 is within the limits of 180 to 360 degrees, even if the directions 10 of torsion are any of the direction of a clockwise rotation, and the counter clockwise direction, the above-mentioned include angles alpha, beta, and gamma should just be in above-mentioned within the limits.

[0040] In <u>drawing 4</u>, although the birefringence member 40 is arranged between the top polarizing plate 15 and the top electrode substrate 11, it may replace with this and you may arrange between the bottom electrode substrate 12 and the bottom polarizing plate 16. In this case, the whole configuration of <u>drawing 3</u> was made to do a handstand.

[0041] "Example 2" basic structure is the same as that of what was shown in <u>drawing 3</u> and <u>drawing 4</u>. In <u>drawing 5</u>, angle-of-torsion theta of a liquid crystal molecule was 240 degrees, and as an optically uniaxial transparence birefringence member 40, parallel orientation (homogeneous orientation) of it was carried out, namely, it used the liquid crystal cell whose angle of torsion is 0 times.

[0042] the ratio of the whorl pitch p (micrometer) of the liquid crystal ingredient with which thickness d (micrometer) of a liquid crystal layer and an optically active substance were added here -- d/p was set to about 0.53. The orientation film 21 and 22 was formed by the polyimide resin film, and used what carried out rubbing processing of this. The tilt angle (pretilt angle) to which dip orientation of the liquid crystal molecule with which the orientation film which performed this rubbing processing touches this is carried out to a substrate side is about 4 times. deltan2 and d2 of the up Norikazu axial transparence birefringence member 40 It is about 0.6 micrometers. On the other hand, a liquid crystal molecule is deltan1 of the liquid crystal layer 50 of distorted structure, and d1 240 degrees. It is about 0.8 micrometers.

[0043] At this time, when the electrical potential difference impressed to the liquid crystal layer 50 through the bottom electrodes 31 and 32 a top by making an include angle beta and making an include angle gamma into about 30 degrees about 30 degrees about 90 degrees in an include angle alpha was

below a threshold and it became beyond the threshold with light impermeability, i.e., black, and an electrical potential difference, monochrome display of light transmission, i.e., white, was realizable. Moreover, when the shaft of the bottom polarizing plate 16 was rotated 90 degrees from 50 degrees from the above-mentioned location, the applied voltage to the liquid crystal layer 50 was below a threshold and white and an electrical potential difference became beyond the threshold, monochrome display of the black above and black reverse has been realized.

[0044] Drawing 6 shows an include angle alpha with the configuration of drawing 5, and shows the contrast change at the time of time-sharing actuation by 1/200 duty at the time of change ******. That the include angle alpha indicated contrast very high at about 90 degrees to be falls as it shifts from this include angle. And if an include angle alpha becomes small, blueness will borrow the burning section and the section non-switching on the light, if an include angle alpha becomes large, purple and the burning section will become yellow and the section non-switching on the light will become impossible [monochrome display] anyway. Although a result with the same almost said of an include angle beta and an include angle gamma is brought, if it rotates about 90 degrees from 50 degrees as described above, in the case of an include angle gamma, it will become monochrome display of reverse. [0045] "Example 3" basic structure is the same as that of the above "an example 2." However, angle of torsion of the liquid crystal molecule of the liquid crystal layer 50 is 260 degrees, deltan1, and d1. The points which are about 0.65 micrometers - 0.75 micrometers differ. deltan2 and d2 of a parallel orientation liquid crystal layer which are used as an optically uniaxial transparence birefringence member 40 It is same about 0.58 micrometers as "an example 2."

[0046] At this time, the same monochrome display as the above "an example 1" was realizable by making an include angle beta and making an include angle gamma into about 15 degrees for an include angle alpha about 35 degrees about 100 degrees. Moreover, the point in which monochrome display of an inversion is possible is the same as "an example 2" by rotating the location of the shaft of a bottom polarizing plate 90 degrees from 50 degrees from the above-mentioned value. The dip to a gap of include angles alpha, beta, and gamma is the same as that of "an example 2" almost.

[0047] the above -- also in which example, although the parallel orientation liquid crystal cell without torsion of a liquid crystal molecule was used as an optically uniaxial transparence birefringence member 40, there is little color change according [20 degrees thru/or the direction where the liquid crystal molecule used the distorted liquid crystal layer about 60 degrees] to an include angle rather. This distorted liquid crystal layer is formed by pinching liquid crystal between the substrates the orientation processing direction of the transparence substrate of a couple with which orientation processing was made was made to intersect predetermined angle of torsion like the aforementioned liquid crystal layer 50. In this case, what is necessary is just to deal with the direction of 2 division-into-equal-parts angles of the angle of nip of the two orientation processing directions which sandwich the torsion structure of a liquid crystal molecule as an optical axis of a birefringence member.

[0048] Moreover, a high polymer film transparent as a birefringence member 40 may be used (the thing of uniaxial stretching is desirable in this case). In this case, as a high polymer film, PET (polyethylene terephthalate), acrylic resin, and a polycarbonate are effective. Furthermore, in the above example, although the birefringence member was single, in addition to the birefringence member 40, in drawing 4, the birefringence member of one more sheet can also be inserted between the bottom electrode substrate 12 and the bottom polarizing plate 16. In this case, deltan2 and d2 of these birefringence members What is necessary is just to readjust.

"Example 4" basic structure is the same as "an example 2." However, as shown in drawing 10, a multicolor display is attained by preparing optical light-shielding film 33D on the top electrode substrate 11 between red, green, the blue light filters 33R, 33G, and 33B, and each filter comrade. The relation of the optical axis of a direction and a birefringence member is shown in the array direction of the liquid crystal molecule in "an example 4", the direction of torsion of a liquid crystal molecule, and the shaft of a polarizing plate at drawing 7.

[0049] In addition, in <u>drawing 9</u>, the smooth layer 23 which consists of an insulating material for making the effect of such irregularity mitigate was formed upwards on each light filters 33R, 33G, and

33B and optical light-shielding film 33D, and the top electrode 31 and the orientation film 21 are formed.

[0050] <u>Drawing 10</u> shows the condition of having mounted the block diagram which used the liquid crystal display module 63 by this invention shown in <u>drawing 1</u> for the display of a laptop computer in

the laptop computer 64 at drawing 11.

[0051] In drawing 10, a liquid crystal display module is driven for the result calculated by the microprocessor 49 by IC34 for actuation through LSI48 for control. According to this example constituted as mentioned above, attachment and detachment of a top frame and a bottom frame become easy.

[0052] In addition, invention indicated to said claim of this invention is not restricted to the liquid crystal display of the above-mentioned active-matrix method, and can be applied also like the liquid

crystal display of other methods carrying a back light.

[0053]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, when equipping with a top frame according to this invention, it is carrying out snap fitting of the pawl of a top frame at the slot of a bottom frame, and the part is fixed.

[0054] According to this structure, a top frame and a bottom frame can be fixed in a narrow tooth space,

without enlarging a liquid crystal display, enabling free attachment and detachment.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the explanatory view of the important section structure of one example of the liquid crystal display by this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is an expansion perspective view explaining the example of a configuration of the liquid crystal display which applies this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the explanatory view of the relation between the array direction of the liquid crystal molecule in the example 1 of the liquid crystal display which applies this invention, the direction of torsion of a liquid crystal molecule, the shaft orientation of a polarizing plate, and the optical axis of a birefringence member.

[Drawing 4] It is an important section perspective view explaining the laminating relation of the component of the liquid crystal display which applies this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the explanatory view of the relation between the array direction of the liquid crystal molecule in the example 2 of the liquid crystal display which applies this invention, the direction of torsion of a liquid crystal molecule, the shaft orientation of a polarizing plate, and the optical axis of a birefringence member.

[Drawing 6] It is the explanatory view of the contrast in the example 1 of the liquid crystal display which applies this invention, and a transmitted light color-crossing angle alpha property.

[Drawing 7] It is the explanatory view of the relation between the array direction of the liquid crystal molecule in the example 3 of the liquid crystal display which applies this invention, the direction of torsion of a liquid crystal molecule, the shaft orientation of a polarizing plate, and the optical axis of a birefringence member.

[Drawing 8] It is the explanatory view of how to measure the crossing angles alpha, beta, and gamma in the liquid crystal display which applies this invention.

[Drawing 9] the configuration of the electrode substrate section when it can set to the liquid crystal display which applies this invention is explained -- it is a notch perspective view a part.

[Drawing 10] It is a block diagram at the time of using the liquid crystal display which applies this invention for the display of a laptop computer.

[Drawing 11] It is an external view at the time of using the liquid crystal display which applies this invention for the display of a laptop computer.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Top Frame
- 2 Bottom Frame
- 3 Liquid Crystal Display Aperture
- 13 Spacer
- 14-A, 14-B Spacer of the shape of a stripe which fixes a top frame and a liquid crystal display panel
- 17 Lamp Cover
- 18 It is Soldered to Grand Putt Formed in Actuation Circuit Board, Cut, and it is Lifting Piece.
- 20 Pawl Fixed to Pawl Receptacle Formed in Bottom Frame

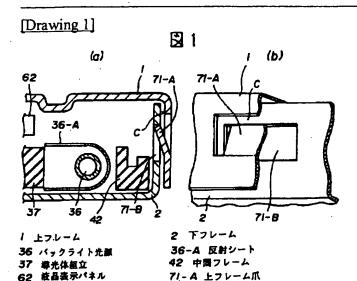
- 24 Grand Pad
- 25 Pawl Receptacle
- 35 Actuation Circuit Board
- 36 Back Light Light Source Which Consists of a Cold Cathode Tube (Lamp)
- 36-A Reflective sheet
- 37 Transparent Material Assembly
- 42 Intermediate Frame in which Linear Back Light is Carried
- 62 Liquid Crystal Display Panel
- 65 Tape Career Pad
- 67-A, 67-B Pier
- 71-A Pawl
- 71-B Slot
- 72-A Top frame pawl
- 72-B Bottom frame slot.

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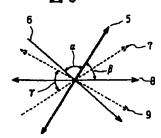
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DRAWINGS

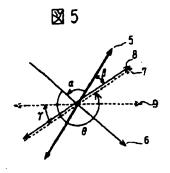




71-8 下フレームスロット



[Drawing 5]



- 5… 一軸性複屈折部材の光字輪 6… 上電極基板の液晶配列方向 7… 下電極基板の液晶配列方向 8… 上個光板の個光軸又は吸取軸
- [Drawing 2]

 53 67-A 3

 65 68

 67-8

 67-8

 67-8

 71-A

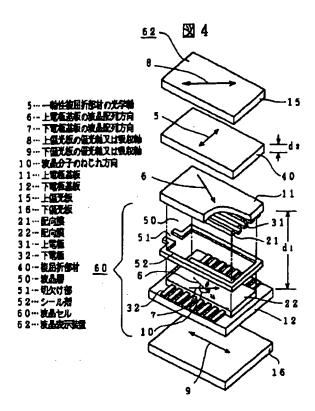
 71-A

 67-8

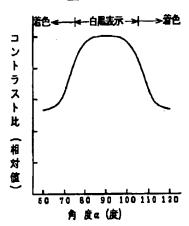
 71-A

 71-A

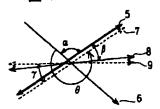
[Drawing 4]



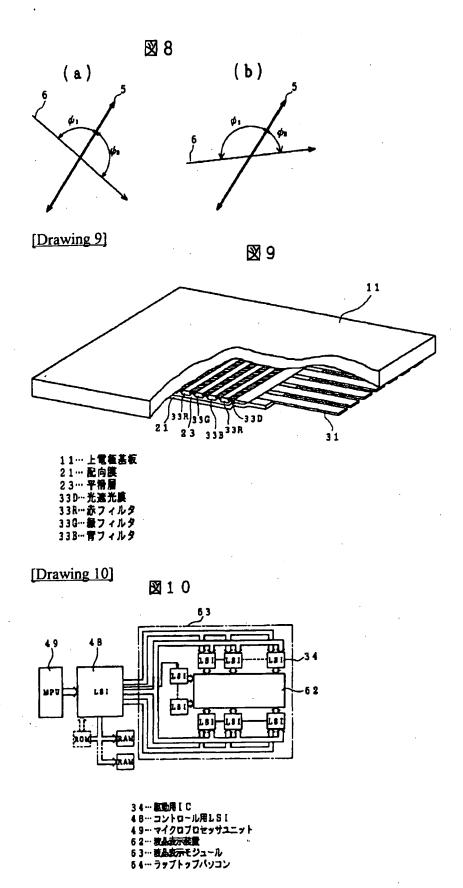




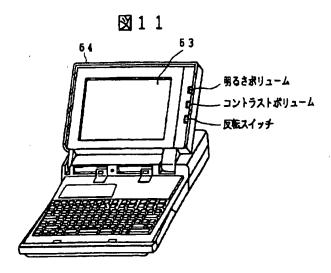
[<u>Drawing 7</u>]



[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 11]



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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

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[Procedure amendment]

[Filing Date] December 27, Heisei 12 (2000. 12.27)

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Description

[Item(s) to be Amended] Claim

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[Proposed Amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the liquid crystal display which carries out the laminating of the intermediate frame of the shape of a frame which carries the linear back light light source in at least one side, and the bottom frame in this order while holding the transparent material assembly which consists of a liquid crystal display panel which consists of a frame when it has a display window, and a liquid crystal plate which unified the actuation circuit board, and an optical diffusion plate, a light guide plate and a reflecting plate, and this transparent material assembly in a seating rim, and comes to carry out connection immobilization of the above-mentioned frame and the bottom frame,

having the bottom frame slot which established the bottom frame straight side which started in the height which becomes the pawl which formed the straight side of an above top frame, and by which bending shaping was carried out, the frame straight side after forming in one side of the above top frame of the bottom frame of the above, and a pair, and inserting in an above top frame pawl to the bottom frame slot of the above -- a top frame -- attachment and detachment -- the liquid crystal display characterized by coming to fix easily.

[Claim 2] One side of the principal plane of a liquid crystal display panel and the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel is countered, and it is arranged, and has the bottom frame which has the

shape top frame of a frame which has the back light group which comes to include the linear light source, and the principal plane in which the display window was formed and the side face which stood straight to this principal plane, and a principal plane and the side face which stood straight to this principal plane,

In the liquid crystal display which put the above-mentioned back light group and the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel on this order inside the bottom frame side face of this on the bottom frame principal plane of the above, and the principal plane in which the above-mentioned display window was formed in the above top frame is made to counter another side of the principal plane of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel, and comes to store the bottom frame of the above inside an above top frame side face,

It is the liquid crystal display characterized by forming a slot in the part which a pawl is formed in the part which laps with the bottom frame side face of the above of an above top frame side face, and counters the above-mentioned pawl of the bottom frame side face of this, and this pawl engaging with this slot.

[Claim 3] The above-mentioned linear light source is a liquid crystal display according to claim 2 characterized by being arranged at the end side of this transparent material assembly including the transparent material assembly to which the above-mentioned back light group counters one side of the principal plane of the above-mentioned liquid crystal display panel.

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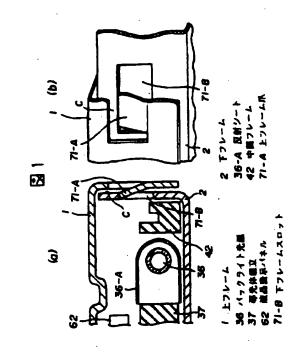
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(54)【発明の名称】 被品表示装置

(57) 【夏的】

【目的】上フレームと下フレームの着脱を容易にする。 【構成】上フレーム1の直立辺に設けた上フレーム爪7 2-Aと、上フレーム1の直立辺と対になる高さに立ち 上げた下フレーム直立辺に設けた下フレームスロット7 2-Bとを嵌め込む構成とした。



(74)代理人 弁理士 武 額次部

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】表示思をもつ上フレームと、駆動回路基板を一体化した液晶板とからなる液晶表示パネルと、光拡散板と導光板および反射板とからなる導光体観立と、この導光体組立を内枠に収容すると共に少なくとも一辺に接状のパックライト光源を搭載する枠状の中間フレーム、および下フレームとを正の順で積層し、上記上フレームと下フレームとを連結固定してなる液晶表示装置において、

上記上フレームの直立辺に形成した曲げ成形された爪 10 と、上記下フレームの上記上フレームの一辺に形成した 上フレーム直立辺と対になる高さに立ち上げた下フレーム直立辺に設けた下フレームスロットを有し、上記下フレームスロットに上記上フレーム爪を嵌め込むことにより、上フレームを着脱容易に固定してなることを特徴とする被品表示装置。

[発明の詳細な説明]

[0001]

[0002]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、被品波示差置に係り、 特に優れた時分割駆動特性を有し、さらに白黒および多 20 色表示を可能にする電界効果型液晶表示装置に関する。

【従来の技術】被品表示装置の一形式として、ツイステッドネマチックタイプ (TN)と含われるものは、2枚の電極基板間に正の誘電率具方性を有するネマチック液晶による90度ねじれた螺旋構造を有し、かつ両電極基板の外側には偏光板をその偏光軸(あるいは吸収軸)が電極基板に隣接する液晶分子に対し底交あるいは平行になるように配置するものであった(特公昭51-13666号公糧)。

[0003] このような製じれ角(α)が90度の液晶 表示素子では、液晶層に印加される電圧対液晶層の透過 率の変化の急峻性(τ),視角特性の点で問題があり、 時分割数(走査電極の数に相当)は64が実用的限界で あった。

(0004) しかし、近年の被品表示案子に対する両質 改善と表示情報品増大要求に対処するため、被品分子の 切じれ角αを180度より大にしたスーパーツイステッ ドネマチック (STN) が提案され、かつこのSTNに 複屈折効果を利用することにより時分割駆動特性を改善 して時分割散を増大させることがアプライド フィジク ス レター 15. No. 10, 1021 1984 (Applied Physics Le tier, T. J. Scheffer, J. Nehring: "A new, highly wal tiple xable liquidcrystal display") に動じられ、スーパー ツイステッド複屈折効果型 (SBE) 被品表示装置が提 案されている。この種の接紙表示装置は、表示窓をもつ 上フレームと、駆動回路基板を一体化した液晶板とから なる液品表示パネルと、光拡散板と導光板からなる導光 体値立と、少なくとも一辺に線状のパクライト光源を搭 載する中間フレームと、下フレームとを少なくとも有 50 し、これらを上記の層で積着し、上記上フレームと下フレームとを連絡固定してなる。

[0005] そして、上記上フレームと下フレームとは 金属の輝板で構成され、上記各構成部材間に必要に応じ て確宜のスペーサあるいは計者テープ等を介在させて全 体を単密接に積層し、一体として扱えるように固定保持 している。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記従来の被品表示集 置において、上フレームは下フレームもしくは中間フレ ームに設けたスリットもしくは凹部に上フレームに設け た爪をかしめたり、ねじにより固定されていた。

【0007】しかし、上フレームに設けた爪でかしめるためには中間フレームに爪をかしめるために充分なスペースが必要となり、特に導光体観立の側縁に冷陰振管からなるパックライト光源を配置する形式のものにおいては、中間フレームとパックライト光源の間に上記の爪のかしめスペースを設けようとすると装置のサイズを大きくしなければならない。

[0008] 本発明の目的は上記従来技術の韓問題を解 消し、狭いスペースでも簡単な作業性で上フレームと下 フレームを固定することのできる網通をもった液晶表示 装置を提供することにある。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために、本発明は、表示窓をもつ上フレームと、駆動回路基板を一体化した液晶板とからなる商業大体観立と、光拡散板と導光板および反射板とからなる高光体観立と、この導光体観立を内枠に収容すると共に少なくとも一フレーム、および下フレームとを連結固定してなる付益を形成する曲げられた爪を出来で、前記上フレームとを連結固定してなるとも一辺にかった。前記上フレームを連結固定してかられた山部を形成する曲げられた爪をして設けられた山部を形成する曲げられた爪をして設けられた山部と形成する曲がられた爪の位置に対応して設けられた山がとれて、上記トフレームに設けた爪の位置に対応して設けたスリットに嵌め込むことにより上記上フレームに表め込むことができるようにしたことを特徴とする。

[0010]

【作用】上フレームを装着するときは、上フレームの凸部となる曲げられた爪を対応する下フレームスロットに合わせて押し込めば、上フレーム爪が下フレーム直立立上を乗り越えていき、スロットの中に入ったとき嵌合しその部分は固定される。この構成により、上フレームの曲げられた爪部の着配が容易となり、また上記上フレームと下フレームの着配に必要とするスペースを特に確保することがないため液晶表示装置外形も小さくすることができる。

[0011]

20

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例につき、図面を参照し て詳細に説明する。

【0012】図1は本発明による液晶表示装置の1実施例の要部構造の説明図であって、(a)は断面図、

(b) は側面図である。なお、細部の構造は省略してあ 5.

【0013】 同図において、1は上フレーム、2は下フレーム、36はパックライト光顔(ランプ)、36-Aは反射シート、37は導光体組立、42は中間フレーム、62は液晶表示パネル、71-Aは上フレーム爪、71-Bは下フレームスロットである。

[0014] 同図(a) に示したように、液晶表示パネル37は上フレーム1と下フレーム2で挟持され、下フレームの下側には導光体組立37が設置されている。

【0015】 導光体起立37の一端側には中間フレーム42に搭載されたパックライト光源36が設置されている。なお、パックライト光源36には反射シート36ーAが設けられ、パックライト光源を構成する冷陰観客の発光々を導光体方向に効率よく反射させるようにしている。

【0016】上フレーム1の増辺には下フレーム側に立ち上げた度立辺が形成され、この度立辺の少なくとも一辺に曲げ成形された上フレーム爪71-Aが形成されている。そして、下フレーム2にも上フレーム側に向立辺が立ち上げられており、この度立辺に上記上フレーム爪71-aと対応した位置に下フレームスロット71-Bが形成されている。

【0017】導光体観立37、液晶表示パネル628よび中間フレームに搭載したパックライト光麗36を観み込んだ下フレーム2に上フレーム1を観み合わせて固定者を押圧することにより、上フレーム1に形成した上フレーム所71-Aが下フレーム2の直立辺の増殖を上を乗り越えて、同図(b)に示したように、ドフレーム2の直立辺に形成した下フレームスロット71-Bに関フレームの直立辺の弾性を利用して嵌合される。嵌合された上フレーム1と下フレーム2を分離する場合は、下フレームスロット71-BのC部分を押し込むことで上フレーム所71-Aと下フレームスロット71-Bの係合を解する。

【0018】上記のように構成したことにより、上フレーム1と下フレームの着脱が容易になり、かつ部品点数と作業量を低減することができる。

[0019] 次に、上記本発明をスーパーツイステッド ネマチック (STN) 方式の液晶表示装置に適用した構 成例および具体例を説明する。なお、以降の図面で、同 一機能を有するものは同一符号を付け、その繰り返しの 説明は省略する。

[0020] 図2は本発明による核晶表示装置の構成例 は、上電極高板11上の配向膜21のラビング方向6と を説明する展開斜視図であって、1は上フレーム、2は 50 下電極高板12上の配向膜22のラビング方向7及び上

下フレーム、3は液晶衰示窓、13は液晶衰示パネル6 2 と枠状中間フレームとの間に介持して光拡散板と導光 **板および反射板とからなる導光体組立37の周辺をシー** ルする枠状スペーサ、14-Aと14-Bは上フレーム 1と液晶表示パネル62との間に介持するストライプ状 スペーサ、17はパックライト光嶽カパー(ランプカバ 一)、35は駆動回路基板、36は冷陰極管からなるパ ックライト光源(ランプ)、42は継状のパクライト光 顔を搭載する樹脂材料からなる枠状の中間フレーム、 6 2は披品表示パネル、65は披品表示パネルの帽子と駆 動回路基板の端子とを接続するテープキャリアパッド、 67-A. 67-Bは上フレーム1の長辺に沿って内側 に突出させて形成した突堤、68は駆動IC、71-A は上フレーム爪、71-Bは下フレームスロット、72 - Aはパックライト光度カパーに形成した爪、72-B は中間フレーム形成したスロットである。

【0021】また、18は駆動回路基板35に形成されたグランドパット24に接触される切り起こし片、20は下フレームに形成した爪受け25に固定する爪である。

【0022】 同國において、被品表示装置は図示の順序で上フレーム1と下フレーム2とで挟持図定される。中間フレーム42の一端側には冷陰循管からなる線状光源(パックライト光源)36が設置され、ランプカパー17で被品表示パネル62方向への直接光を遮断し、その発光光を光拡散板と導光板および反射板とからなる導光体値立37側に指向させる。

【0023】スペーサ13は中間フレーム42に形成された内枠に収容される導光体組立37と液晶表示パネル62との間に介在して表示領域を確定すると共にパックライト光振36の光が導光体組立37の外部に換れるのを防止する。

【0024】そして、中間フレーム42の一側にパックライト光瀬36を装着した後、パックライト光瀬カバー17を上記爪72-Aとスロット72-B同士の嵌合で固定する。パックライト光瀬カバー17側にスロットを形成し、中間フレーム側に爪を形成してもよいものである。

【0025】なお、同図におけるバックライト光源力バ 40 -17は、前配図1に示したような反射シート36-A を設置する場合は、特に設置を必要としない。

【0026】「具体例1」図3は本発明を適用する被晶表示装置62を上側からみた場合の被晶分子の配列方向 (例えばラピング方向)、液晶分子のねじれ方向、偏光板の偏光軸(あるいは吸収軸)方向、および複胆折効果をもたらす部材の光学軸方向を示し、図4は本発明を適用する液晶表示装置62の要部斜視因を示す。

【0027】被晶分子のねじれ方向10とねじれ角のは、上電板基板11上の配向膜21のラビング方向6と 工事機基板12上の配向膜21のラビング方向7及び上 5

電価基板 1 1 と下電極基板 1 2 の間に挟持されるネマチック 液晶層 5 0 に添加される旋光物質の種類とその量によって規定される。

【0028】図4において、液晶層50を挟持する2枚の上、下電極基板11、12間で液晶分子がねじれた螺旋構造をなすように配向させるには、上、下電極基板11、12上の、液晶に接する、例えばポリイミドからなる有機高分子樹脂からなる配向膜21、22の表面を、例えば布などで一方向にこする方法、所謂ラピング法が採られている。このときのこする方向、すなわちラピング方向、上電極基板11においてはラピング方向6、下電極基板12においてはラピング方向7が液晶分子の配列方向となる。

【0029】このようにして配向処理された2枚の上、下電極基板11、12をそれぞれのラピング方向6、7が互いにほぼ180度から360度で交叉するように間隙は、をもたせて対向させ、2枚の電極基板11、12を液晶を注入するための切り欠け部51を備えた神状のシール材52により接着し、その間隙に正の誘電具方性をもち旋光物質を所定量板加したネマチック液晶を対入のすると、液晶分子はその電極基板間で図中のねじれ角度の頻度状構造の分子配列をする。なお、31、32はそれぞれ上、下電極である。

【0030】このようにして構成された液晶セル60の上電極基板11の上側に複屈折効果をもたらす部材(以下、複屈折部材と称する)40が配設されており、さらにこの部材40および液晶セル60を挟んで上、下偏光板15、16が設けられる。液晶50における液晶分子のねじれ角のは好ましくは200度から300度であるが、透過率-印加電圧カーブの関値近傍の点灯状態が光を散乱する配向となる現象を避け、優れた時分割特性を維持するという実用的な幅点からすれば、230度から270度の範囲がより好ましい。

[0032] 複屈折部材40は液晶セル60を透過する 光の偏光状態を変調するように作用し、液晶セル60単 体で着色した表示しかできなかったものを白黒の表示に 変換するものである。このためには、複屈折部材40の 屈折率具方性 Δ n₂ とその厚さd₂ の積 Δ n₂ ・d₂ が 個めて重要であり、好ましくは0、4 μ mから0、8 μ m、より好ましくは0、5 μ mから0、7 μ mの範囲に 設定する。

【0033】さらに、本発明になる腋晶変示装置62は 複屈折による楕円偏光を利用しているので偏光板15。 16の軸と、複屈折部材40として一軸性の透明複屈折 板を用いる場合はその光学軸と、被晶セル60の電極基 板11、12の液晶配列方向6、7との関係が極めて重 表である。

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【0034】ここで、図3により上記の関係の作用効果について説明する。同図は図4の構成の被品表示装置を上から見た場合の個光板の軸,一軸性の透明複磨折部材の光学軸,液晶セルの電極基板の被晶配列方向の関係を示したものである。

【0035】図4において、5は一軸性の透明複組折部材40の光学軸、6は複組折部材40とこれに隣接する上電極基板11の核晶配列方向、7は下電極基板12の核晶配列方向、8は上偏光板15の吸収輸あるいは個光軸であり、角度αは上電極基板11の核晶配列方向6と一軸性の複組折部材40の光学軸5とのなす角度、角度7は下個光板16の吸収軸あるいは偏光軸9と下電極基板12の核晶配列方向7とのなす角度である。

(0036) ここで、上記角度α、β、τの限り方を定義する。図8において、複屈折部材40の光学輸5と上電極基板11の核晶配列方向6との交角を例として説明する。

【0037】光学輸5と被品配列方向6との交角は図8に示したごとくの1 およびの2 で表すことができるが、ここではの1, の2 のうち小さい方の角度を採用する。すなわち、図8の(a)においてはの1 くの2 であるから、の1 を光学輸5と被品配列方向6との交角とし、図8の(b)においてはの1 > の2 であるから、の2 を光学輸5と液品配列方向6との交角とする。勿論の1 ニーの場合はどちらを採ってもよい。

 $\{0038\}$ この種の被品表示装置においては、角度 α , β , γ が極めて重要である。角度 α は好ましくは5 0 度から90度、より好ましくは70度から90度に、角度 β は好ましくは20度から70度、より好ましくは30度から60度に、角度 γ は好ましくは0度から70度、より好ましくは0度から50度に、それぞれ設定することが望ましい。

[0039] なお、被品セル60の液品層50のねじれ 角度が180度から360度の範囲内にあれば、ねじれ 方向10が時計回り方向、反時計回り方向のいずれであっても上紀角度 a、 B、 r は上紀範囲内にあればよい。 [0040] 関4においては、複屈折断材40が上偏光 板15と上電極基板11の間に配設されているが、これ に代えて下電極基板12と下偏光板16との間に配設し てもよい。この場合は図3の構成全体を関立させたもの となる。

[0041] 「具体例2」基本構造は図3および図4に 示したものと同様である。図5において、核晶分子のね 50 じれ角 0 は240度であり、一触性の透明複屈折部材4 10

0 としては平行配向(ホモジェニアス配向)した。すな わちねじれ角が 0 度の被晶セルを使用した。

 $\{0042\}$ ここで、液晶層の厚みd(μ m)と旋光性物質が添加された液晶材料のらせんピッチp(μ m)の比d/pは約0.53とした。配向膜21.22はポリイミド樹脂膜で形成し、これをラビング処理したものを使用した。このラビング処理を施した配向膜がこれに接する液晶分子を基板面に対して傾斜配向させるチルト角(μ retilt角)は約4度である。上配一軸性透明複屈折部材40の μ n: d; は約0.6 μ mである。一方、液晶分子が240度ねじれた構造の液晶層50の μ n: d; は約0.8 μ mである。

【0043】このとき、角度なを約90度、角度分を約30度、角度すを約30度とすることにより、上、下電極31、32を介して液晶層50に印加される電圧が開催以下のときには光不透過すなわち風、電圧がある関係以上になると光透過すなわち白の白黒表示が実現できた。また、下偏光板16の軸を上配位置より50度から90度回転した場合は、液晶層50への印加電圧が開催以下のときは白、電圧が関値以上になると風の、前配と20逆の白黒表示が実現できた。

[0044] 図6は図5の構成で角度なも変化指せたときの1/200デューティで時分割駆動時のコントラスト変化を示したものである。角度なが90度近傍では極めて高いコントラストを示していたものが、この角度からずれるにつれて低下する。しかも、角度なが小さくなると点灯部、非点灯部ともに青味がかり、角度なが大きくなると非点灯部は素。点灯部は黄色になり、いずれにしても白風表示は不可能となるが、角度なり、いずれにしてもほぼ同様の結果となるが、角度なの場合は前記したように50度から90度近く回転すると逆の白黒表示となる。

【0.045】「具体例 3】基本構造は前配「具体例 2」と同様である。ただし、被基層 5.0の被基分子のねじれ角は 2.60度。 Δ n_1 · d_1 は前 0.65 μ m ~ 0.75 μ m である点が異なる。一軸性透明複風折形材 4.0として使用している平行配向被基層の Δ n_1 · d_2 は「具体例 2」と同じ的 0.58 μ m である。

【0046】このとき、角度αを約100度、角度8を約35度、角度7を約15度とすることにより、前配「具体例1」と同様の白黒表示が実現できた。また、下偏光板の軸の位置を上配値より50度から90度回転することにより逆転の白黒表示が可能である点も「具体例2」と同様である。角度α、β、τのずれに対する傾斜も「具体例2」とほぼ同様である。

【0047】上記いずれの具体例においても、一軸性透明複屈折認材40として、被晶分子のねじれのない平行配向液晶セルを用いたが、むしろ20度ないし60度程度被晶分子がねじれた液晶層を用いた方が角度による色変化が少ない。このねじれた液晶層は、前配の液晶層550

0 と同様、配向処理がなされた一対の透明基板の配向処理方向を所定のねじれ角に交差するようにした基板間に被品を挟持することによって形成される。この場合、液晶分子のねじれ構造を挟む2つの配向処理方向の挟角の2 等分角の方向を復屈折節材の光軸として取り扱えばよい。

【0048】また、福田折郎材40として透明な高分子フィルムを用いてもよい(この際、一軸延伸のものが好ましい)。この場合、高分子フィルムとしては、PET(ポリエチレンテレフタレート),アクリル樹脂、ポリカーポネートが有効である。さらに、以上の具体例においては、祖屈折郎材は単一であったが、図4において、複屈折郎材40に加えて、下電極基板12と下個光板16との間にもう一枚の福屈折部材を挿入することもできる。この場合は、これらの福屈折部材の Δ nz・dzを再調整すればよい。

「具体例 4」基本構造は「具体例 2」と同様である。ただし、図 1 0 に示すごとく、上電価基板 1 1 上に赤、緑、青のカラーフィルタ 3 3 R、 3 3 G、 3 3 B、 各フィルタ同志の間に光速光膜 3 3 Dを設けることにより多色表示が可能になる。図 7 に「具体例 4」における被晶分子の配列方向、液晶分子のねじれ方向。個光板の軸に方向および複組折断材の光学軸の関係を示す。

[0049] なお、関9においては、各カラーフィルタ33R、33G、33B、光道光膜33Dの上に、これらの凹凸の影響を軽減させるための絶縁物からなる平滑層23が形成された上に上電艦31、配向膜21が形成されている。

【0051】関10において、マイクロプロセッサ49で計算した結果をコントロール用LSI48を介して駆動用IC34で被晶表示モジュールを駅間するものである。上記のように構成された本実施例によれば、上フレームと下フレームの着配が容易となる。

【0052】なお、本発明の前記請求項に記載した発明は、上記したアクティブ・マトリックス方式の被品表示数量に限るものではなく、パックライトを搭載した他の方式の被品表示数量にも同様に適用できるものである。 【0053】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本見明によれば、 上フレームを装着するときは、上フレームの爪を下フレ ームのスロットにスナップ嵌合することで、その部分は 固定される。

【0054】この構造により、被晶表示装置を大きくすることなく狭いスペースで上フレームと下フレームを看。 脱白在に固定することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

[25]

【図 1】本発明による液晶表示装置の 1 実施例の要部構 造の説明図である。

【図2】本党明を適用する液晶表示装置の構成例を説明 する展開斜視図である。

【関3】本党明を適用する被晶表示装置の具体例1にお ける被晶分子の配列方向、液晶分子のねじれ方向、偏光 板の軸の方向および複屈折部材の光学軸の関係の説明図 である.

【図4】本発明を適用する液晶表示装置の構成材の積層 関係を説明する要部斜視図である。

【図 5】 本発明を裏用する被晶表示装置の具体例 2 にお ける被晶分子の配列方向、被晶分子のねじれ方向、個光 版の軸の方向および複屈折部材の光学軸の関係の説明図 である.

【図6】本発明を適用する液晶表示装置の具体例1にお けるコントラスト、透過光色 – 交角 α 特性の説明圏であ 5.

【図7】本発明を適用する被組表示装置の具体例3にお ける被基分子の配列方向、被基分子のねじれ方向、個光 板の軸の方向および復用折部材の光学軸の関係の説明図 である.

【図8】本発明を適用する液晶表示装置における交角 α 、 β 、 γ の舞り方の説明閣である。

【図 9】 本発明を適用する被晶表示装置における上電器 基板部の構成を説明する一部切欠き斜視器である。

【図10】本発明を連用する液晶表示装置をラップトッ プパソコンの表示部に使用した場合のブロック器であ る.

アノ・A 上フレームボ

62 歳品要果パネル 71-8 下フレームスロット

【図 1 1】本発明を適用する液晶表示装置をラップトッ **プパソコンの表示部に使用した場合の外観回である。**

10

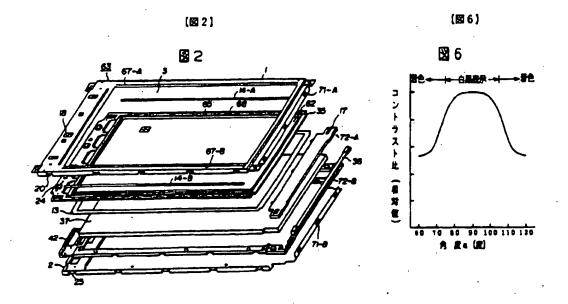
【符号の説明】

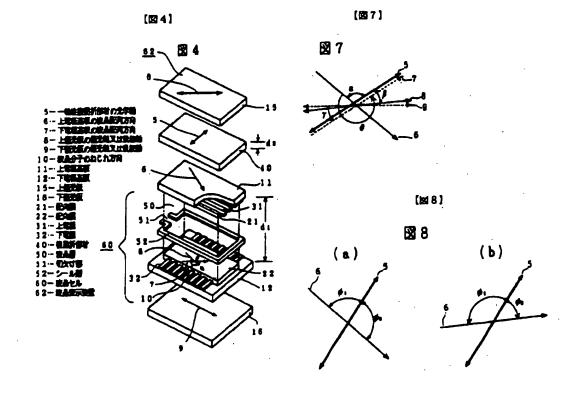
- 1 上フレーム
- 2 下フレーム
- 3 被昌表示意
- 13 スペーサ

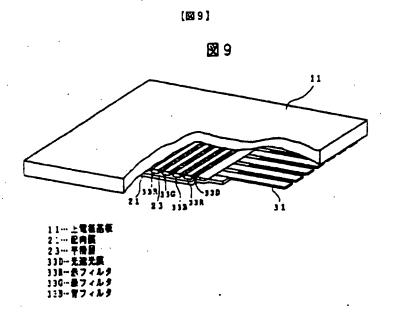
14-A、14-B 上フレームと液晶表示パネルを固 定するストライプ状のスペーサ

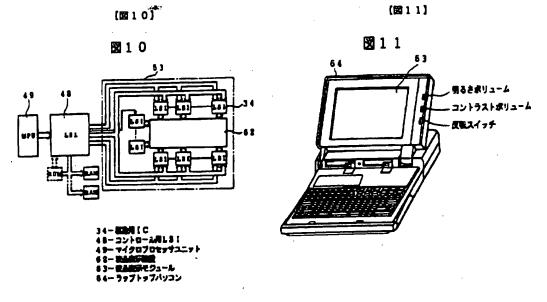
- 17 ランプカパー
 - 18 駆動回路基板に形成されたグランドパットに半田 付けされる切り起こし片
 - 20 下フレームに形成した爪受けに固定する爪
 - 24 グランドバッド
 - 25 爪受け
 - 35 配動回路基板
 - 36 冷酸振管からなるパックライト光源 (ランプ)
 - 36-A 反射シート
 - 37 專光体組立
- 4.2 継状のパックライトを搭載する中間フレーム 20
 - 62 被風表示パネル
 - 65 テープキャリアパッド
 - 67-A. 67-B 突堤
 - 71-A T
 - 71-8 スロット
 - 72-A 上フレーム爪
 - 72-B 下フレームスロット。

[图3] (麗1) **3** 5 **3 2** 1 (b) **(a)** MERSON CEPR 一上电路基本介绍上巴巴尔 TERRESIDE 上任任何在大型及出版的 2 下フレーム FERRETALISM 36-4 長者ツート 36 パックライト先輩 42 中間フレーム









フロントページの統合

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